H

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/578,466	05/25/2000	Junichi Ito	00366/LH	6150

7590 12/24/2003

Frishauf Holtz Goodman Langer & Chick PC
25th Floor
767 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017-2023

EXAMINER
YODER III, CHRISS S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2612	

DATE MAILED: 12/24/2003 4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/578,466	ITO, JUNICHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chriss S. Yoder, III	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *25 May 2000*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-34* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *25 May 2000* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Analog Multiplexer (24), Inverter (46), Operational Amplifier (47), and Transistor (Q0). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On page 14, line 19 the specification recites the limitation "CPU 1." The examiner believes that this should be changed to read "CPU 4".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities:

1. Claim 12 recites the limitation "said first and second prisms " in line 27. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

2. The examiner believes that this should read "said prism portion," and the claim will be examined as understood by the examiner.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 2, 9, and 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188).

4. In regard to claim 1, note Morofuji discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data (column 8, lines 13-14; and figure 5:104), a shake detecting section (column 4, lines 52-55; figure 1: 1, 1'), a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage (column 8, lines 1-3; and figure 5: 106), an application voltage generating section (column 5, lines 46-47; and figure 2: 4; the driving unit is what actually generates the voltage to be sent to the prism), a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle (column 13, lines 43-47; figure 1: 6), a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section (column 4, lines 62-66) and controlling the voltage generating section (column 5, lines 40-47), and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode (column 9, lines 31-34; and column 13, lines 43-47).

5. In regard to claim 2, note Morofuji discloses that the shake detector contains a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions (column 4, lines 52-55; and figure 1: 1, 1').

6. In regard to claim 9, note Morofuji discloses the use of a shake detecting section in a film camera (column 1, lines 4-7).

7. In regard to claim 33, note Morofuji discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data (column 8, lines 13-14; and figure 5:104), a shake detecting section (column 4, lines 52-55; figure 1: 1, 1'), a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage (column 8, lines 1-3; and figure 5: 106), an application voltage generating section (column 5, lines 46-47; and figure 2: 4; the driving unit is what actually generates the voltage to be sent to the prism), a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle (column 13, lines 43-47; figure 1: 6), a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section (column 4, lines 62-66) and controlling the voltage generating section (column 5, lines 40-47), and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode (column 9, lines 31-34; and column 13, lines 43-47.

8. In regard to claim 34, which is a method claim, corresponding to the apparatus claim 33. Therefore, claim 34 has been analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect claims 33.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> **(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.**

9. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Lee et al. (US Patent # 6,243,132).

10. In regard to claim 3, note Morofuji discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data, a shake detecting section containing a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions, a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage, an application voltage generating section, a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle, a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section and controlling the voltage generating section, and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode. Therefore, it can be seen that the Morofuji device lacks a prism portion that includes a first and second prism for changing the angle of the light beam passing therethrough. Lee discloses the use of two prisms that change the angle of the light beam passing therethrough (column 2, lines 43-65; and figure 2: 21, 23). Lee teaches that the use of two prisms is preferred due to the fact that the

bellows used in the prism of the Morofuji device may break after prolonged use and the liquid between the glass plates will leak. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Morofuji device to include two prisms to prevent the breakage of the prism and avoid leakage of the fluid.

11. In regard to claim 4, note Lee discloses that the first prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the first shake angle detector (column 2, lines 43-50).

12. In regard to claim 5, note Lee discloses that the second prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the second shake angle detector (column 2, lines 54-60).

13. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Sato et al. (US Patent # 5,861,915).

14. In regard to claim 6, note Morofuji discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data, a shake detecting section, a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage, an application voltage generating section, a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle, a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section and controlling the voltage generating section, and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode. Therefore, it can be seen that the Morofuji device lacks the use of a temperature measuring circuit to

measure the temperature of the prism portion. Sato discloses the use of a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism (column 9, lines 53-58; and figure 1: 4). Sato teaches that the use of a temperature measuring circuit is necessary in order to adjust the prisms to compensate for the unwanted disturbances due to heat. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would modify the Morofuji device to use a temperature measuring circuit in order correctly compensate for the shake despite the changes in temperature.

15. In regard to claim 7, note Sato discloses the storage of temperatures with the correction values in table format (column 7, lines 50-55; it is implied and obvious that there is a table forming circuit in order to store temperatures in a table format).

16. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188).

17. In regard to claim 8, note Morofuji discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data, a shake detecting section, a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage, an application voltage generating section, a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle, a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section and controlling the voltage generating section, and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode. Therefore, it can be seen that the Morofuji device lacks the use of a shake detecting section in an electronic camera. Official Notice is taken that both the concept and the

advantages of using a shake detecting section in an electronic still camera are notoriously well known and expected in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a shake detecting section in and electronic still camera in order to allow the user to easily store and manipulate the image.

18. Claims 10-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Sato et al. (US Patent # 5,861,915).

19. In regard to claim 10, note Morofuji discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data (column 8, lines 13-14; and figure 5:104), a shake detecting section that contains a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions (column 4, lines 52-55; figure 1: 1, 1'), a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage (column 8, lines 1-3; and figure 5: 106), an application voltage generating section (column 5, lines 46-47; and figure 2: 4; the driving unit is what actually generates the voltage to be sent to the prism), a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle (column 13, lines 43-47; figure 1: 6), a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section (column 4, lines 62-66) and controlling the voltage generating section (column 5, lines 40-47), and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode (column 9; lines 31-34; and column 13, lines 43-47). Therefore, it can be seen that the Morofuji device lacks the use of a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism portion, and the storage of the

temperatures. Sato discloses the use of a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism (column 9, lines 53-58; and figure 1: 4), and the storage of the temperatures (column 7, lines 50-55). Sato teaches that the use of a temperature measuring circuit is necessary in order to adjust the prisms to compensate for the unwanted disturbances due to heat. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would modify the Morofuji device to use a temperature measuring circuit in order correctly compensate for the shake despite the changes in temperature.

20. In regard to claim 11, note Sato discloses the measurement of temperature prior to the shake correction operation (column 11, lines 5-15;figure 1:4; having the compensation based on the temperature, it is implied and obvious that the temperature measurement would be prior to the shake correction operation by the prism).

21. In regard to claim 12, note Morofuji discloses an application voltage determining circuit for determining voltage to be applied to the prism portion by referring to the voltage and shake angle stored in the storage section based on the temperature measured (column 4, lines 62-65; and column 13, lines 43-51).

22. In regard to claim 13, note Morofuji discloses that the application voltage determining circuit determines a first application voltage that prevents the prism portion from changing the angle of the light beam passing therethrough (column 17, line 66 – column 18, line 2;figure 15: S306).

23. In regard to claim 14, note Morofuji discloses that the voltage generating section generates the application voltage determined by the application voltage determining circuit (column 17, line 66 – column 18, line 2).

24. In regard to claim 15, note Morofuji discloses an application voltage determining circuit for determining voltage to be applied to the prism portion which permits the prism portion to change the angle of the light beam passing therethrough (column 4, lines 62-65).

25. In regard to claim 16, note Morofuji discloses an application voltage generating section that generates an application voltage determined by the application voltage determining circuit (column 4, lines 62-65; and column 5, lines 40-54).

26. In regard to claim 17, note Morofuji discloses that the application voltage generating section is operated from the start of image-sensing to a time when the shutter period is released (column 17, lines 43-50;figure 15: S300-S302; the vibration correction operation is considered to be operating the application voltage generating section during this period, which includes the time from the start of image-sensing to a time when the shutter period is released).

27. Claims 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Sato et al. (US Patent # 5,861,915) as applied to claim 10 above, and further view of Lee et al. (US Patent # 6,243,132).

28. In regard to claim 18, note the primary reference of Morofuji in view of Sato discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data, a

shake detecting section that contains a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions, a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage, a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism and the storage of the temperatures, an application voltage generating section, a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle, a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section and controlling the voltage generating section, and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary device lacks a prism portion that includes a first and second prism for changing the angle of the light beam passing therethrough. Lee discloses the use of two prisms that change the angle of the light beam passing therethrough (column 2, lines 43-65; and figure 2: 21, 23). Lee teaches that the use of two prisms is preferred due to the fact that the bellows used in the prism of the primary device may break after prolonged use and the liquid between the glass plates will leak. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include two prisms to prevent the breakage of the prism and avoid leakage of the fluid.

29. In regard to claim 19, note Lee discloses that the first prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the first shake angle detector (column 2, lines 43-50).

30. In regard to claim 20, note Lee discloses that the second prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the second shake angle detector (column 2, lines 54-60).

31. Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Sato et al. (US Patent # 5,861,915), and in further view of Katsuragawa (US Patent # 5,731,920).

32. In regard to claim 21, note Morofuji discloses the use of a shake detecting section that contains a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions (column 4, lines 52-55; figure 1: 1, 1'), a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage (column 8, lines 1-3; and figure 5: 106), an application voltage generating section (column 5, lines 46-47; and figure 2: 4; the driving unit is what actually generates the voltage to be sent to the prism), a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle (column 13, lines 43-47; figure 1: 6), and a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section (column 4, lines 62-66) and controlling the voltage generating section (column 5, lines 40-47). Therefore, it can be seen that the Morofuji device lacks the use of a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism portion, the storage of the temperatures, and an external control section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode. Sato discloses the use of a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism (column 9, lines 53-58; and figure 1: 4), and the storage of the temperatures (column 7, lines 50-55).

Sato teaches that the use of a temperature measuring circuit is necessary in order to adjust the prisms to compensate for the unwanted disturbances due to heat. Katsuragawa discloses the use of an external control device to switch the operations of the camera (column 23, lines 53-58). Katsuragawa teaches that the use of an external control device is preferred in order to allow the user to interchange lenses and still allow full performance of the lenses. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would modify the Morofuji device in order correctly compensate for the shake despite the changes in temperature and give the user the option of changing lenses without reducing performance.

33. In regard to claim 22, note Morofuji discloses that the image sensing unit is mounted on the camera at the time of test mode (column 8, lines 9-16).

34. In regard to claim 23, note Morofuji discloses that the test mode is executed using the image sensing unit in order to calibrate the camera for proper alignment of the prisms (column 8, lines 9-16).

35. Claims 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Sato et al. (US Patent # 5,861,915), in further view of Katsuragawa (US Patent # 5,731,920) as applied to claim 21 above, and further view of Lee et al. (US Patent # 6,243,132).

36. In regard to claim 24, note the primary reference of Morofuji in view of Sato discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data, a shake detecting section that contains a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions, a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied

voltage, a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism and the storage of the temperatures, an application voltage generating section, a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle, a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section and controlling the voltage generating section, and a external control section that switches between an image sensing mode and a test mode. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary device lacks a prism portion that includes a first and second prism for changing the angle of the light beam passing therethrough. Lee discloses the use of two prisms that change the angle of the light beam passing therethrough (column 2, lines 43-65; and figure 2: 21, 23). Lee teaches that the use of two prisms is preferred due to the fact that the bellows used in the prism of the primary device may break after prolonged use and the liquid between the glass plates will leak. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include two prisms to prevent the breakage of the prism and avoid leakage of the fluid.

37. In regard to claim 25, note Lee discloses that the first prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the first shake angle detector (column 2, lines 43-50).

38. In regard to claim 26, note Lee discloses that the second prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the second shake angle detector (column 2, lines 54-60).

39. Claims 27 and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Sato et al. (US Patent # 5,861,915).

40. In regard to claim 27, note Morofuji discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data (column 8, lines 13-14; and figure 5:104), a shake detecting section that contains a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions (column 4, lines 52-55; figure 1: 1, 1'), a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage (column 8, lines 1-3; and figure 5: 106), an afocal optical system disposed behind the prism portion (figure 5: 103), a collimator lens disposed between said afocal optical system and an image sensing device (figure 5: 103), an application voltage generating section (column 5, lines 46-47; and figure 2: 4; the driving unit is what actually generates the voltage to be sent to the prism), a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle (column 13, lines 43-47; figure 1: 6), a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section (column 4, lines 62-66) and controlling the voltage generating section (column 5, lines 40-47), and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode (column 9, lines 31-34; and column 13, lines 43-47). Therefore, it can be seen that the Morofuji device lacks the use of a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism portion, and the storage of the temperatures. Sato discloses the use of a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism (column 9, lines 53-

58; and figure 1: 4), and the storage of the temperatures (column 7, lines 50-55). Sato teaches that the use of a temperature measuring circuit is necessary in order to adjust the prisms to compensate for the unwanted disturbances due to heat. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would modify the Morofuji device to use a temperature measuring circuit in order correctly compensate for the shake despite the changes in temperature.

41. In regard to claim 31, note Morofuji discloses that the optical device is a binocular (column 5, lines 35-36).

42. In regard to claim 32, note Morofuji does not directly disclose that the optical device is a telescope, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to consider the optical device to be a telescope as a matter of design choice.

43. Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morofuji (US Patent # 6,343,188) in view of Sato et al. (US Patent # 5,861,915) as applied to claim 27 above, and further view of Lee et al. (US Patent # 6,243,132).

44. In regard to claim 28, note the primary reference of Morofuji in view of Sato discloses the use of an image sensing device for converting image data, a shake detecting section that contains a first and second shake angle detecting section for detecting a shake in two separate directions, a prism portion for changing the angle of the light beam passing through it according to an applied voltage, an afocal optical system disposed behind the prism portion, a collimator lens disposed between said afocal optical system and an image sensing device,

a temperature measuring circuit to measure the temperature of the prism and the storage of the temperatures, an application voltage generating section, a storage section for storing the voltage applied and the deflection angle, a control section for determining the voltage to be applied based on the output of the shake detecting section and controlling the voltage generating section, and a setting section switching between an image sensing mode and a test mode. Therefore, it can be seen that the primary device lacks a prism portion that includes a first and second prism for changing the angle of the light beam passing therethrough. Lee discloses the use of two prisms that change the angle of the light beam passing therethrough (column 2, lines 43-65; and figure 2: 21, 23). Lee teaches that the use of two prisms is preferred due to the fact that the bellows used in the prism of the primary device may break after prolonged use and the liquid between the glass plates will leak. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the primary device to include two prisms to prevent the breakage of the prism and avoid leakage of the fluid.

45. In regard to claim 29, note Lee discloses that the first prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the first shake angle detector (column 2, lines 43-50).

46. In regard to claim 30, note Lee discloses that the second prism changes the light beam in a direction to cancel the shake angle detected by the second shake angle detector (column 2, lines 54-60).

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

5,867,213: note the use of horizontal and vertical sensors that drive a prism to correct for shake.

5,210,563: note the use of horizontal and vertical sensors that drive a prism to correct for shake.

6,233,009: note the use of sensors that drive a prism to correct for shake.

5,672,862: note the use of sensors that drive a prism to correct for shake.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chriss S. Yoder, III whose telephone number is (703) 305-0344. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber, can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-HELP.

CSY
December 15, 2003

VU LE
PRIMARY EXAMINER